

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 41-51 (5-11). Tomorrow: Cloudy. Temp. 41-51 (5-11). LONDON: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 41-51 (5-11). Tomorrow: Cloudy. Temp. 41-51 (5-11). CHANNING: Rain. Temp. 41-51 (5-11). Tomorrow: Cloudy. Temp. 41-51 (5-11). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 41-51 (5-11). Tomorrow: Cloudy. Temp. 41-51 (5-11). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8

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Famed Entertainer Was 83

Maurice Chevalier Is Dead

PARIS, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Maurice Chevalier, 83, probably the most popular and best known entertainer that France has produced in this century, died here last night.

The singer and actor, whose stage and screen career covered well over half a century, entered Necker Hospital on Dec. 12 in critical condition from kidney failure. Despite several false alarms, he amazed both doctors and the public with his vitality. Friday morning, a hospital bulletin was still able to talk of "his good general condition." The thousands of messages that he received at the hospital attested to the fact that, although he belonged to another generation, he was still remembered and still popular.

According to an official hospital communiqué, the cause of death was heart failure. The body was taken to his home at Marnes-la-Coquette, west of Paris.

His impresario, François Vals, said that, although many of Mr. Chevalier's admirers had already appeared at the home hoping to pay their last respects, the funeral would be "extremely dis-

creet," in keeping with the entertainer's wishes.

Pompideux's Tribute
PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—President Georges Pompidou today led the nation in mourning Mr. Chevalier.

In a tribute, Mr. Pompidou



Maurice Chevalier

said, "The French people willingly recognized themselves in him, and foreigners found in his personality an image of France, partial no doubt, but warm and gay."

Elegant Boulevardier
PARIS (NYT).—No French entertainer was so jaunty, so debonair, so burlesqued yet so saucy, so much the elegant boulevardier of an idealized Paris as Maurice Chevalier.

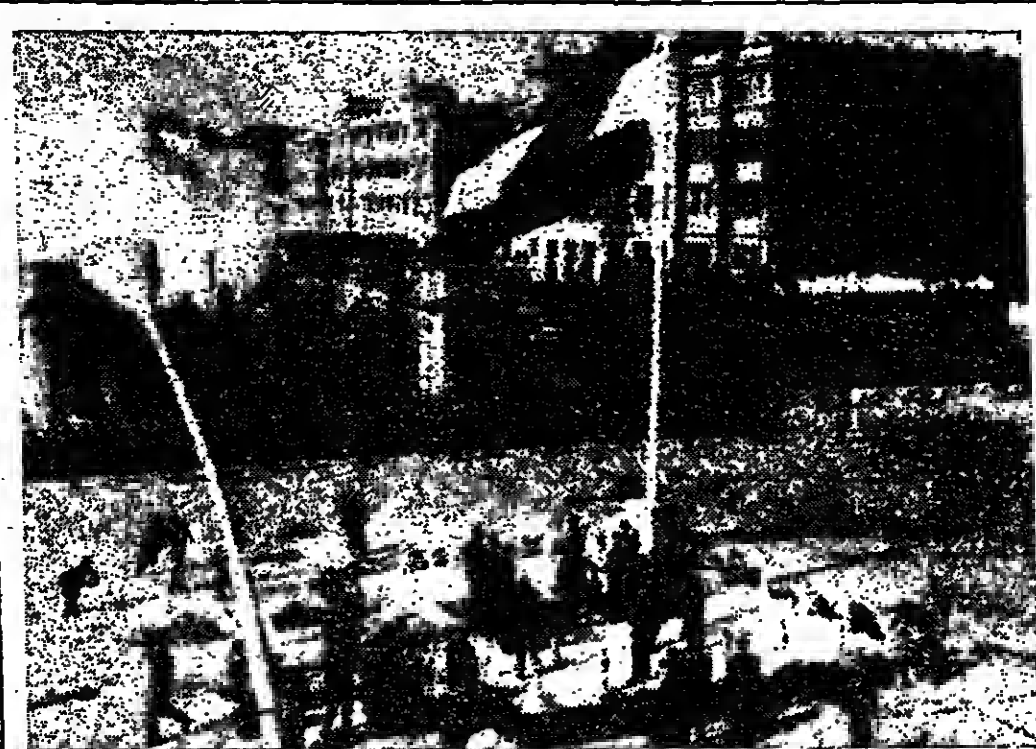
Attired in a one-button, dark blue tuxedo, sporting a spring-time boater and singing and talking in his magical Gallic accent, he was America's No. 1 Frenchman, the bubbling personification of a glass of champagne. He was also France's No. 1 chanteur whose renditions of "Ma Louise," "Mimi," "Valentine," "Ma Pomme," "Ca Va, Ca Va," "Place Pigalle" and "Paris Oul' Out" truly reflected the bittersweet qualities of life and the careless rapture of the 1920s and 1930s.

Chevalier was, moreover, a headliner at the Folies-Bergère in 1909, he was still without peer as a revue artist almost 60 years later.

"Le Grand Maurice" he was called in the fall of 1968 when he appeared, full of zest at 79, in the Empire Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Although the years had etched his once-smooth face into a faint resemblance of Will Rogers, Mr. Chevalier, once he started to perform, became in the twinkling of an eye a well-preserved man of no more than 55. His voice was full and strong, his step was spry and his light blue eyes shimmered.

His way with an audience, an observer noted, was unaffected and unforced. He enchanted them by being Maurice, and when he departed, waving his boater after an hour of songs and gentle patter about the joys of senescence, it was to a spontaneous standing ovation.

Discussing his artistic longevity, Mr. Chevalier once remarked, "I believe in the way of life. I know that life has many, many dark sides for everybody. It has been for me at many moments of my life. But I (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat raising the Arab Confederation flag in Cairo.

Sadat Raises New Flag of Arab Unity

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat raised a new banner of Arab unity—the red, white and black flag with a golden hawk of the Federation of Arab Republics—over Cairo yesterday amid the contrasting sounds of a 21-gun military salute and the fluttering of doves of peace.

The Egyptian leader kissed the flag during the ceremony.

Similar ceremonies were held at noon in Syria and Libya, which joined with Egypt in the loose federation after plebiscites on Sept. 1.

An eight-member federal cabinet was chosen a week ago by President Sadat, President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Col. Moammar Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

The golden hawk in the federation's flag replaces as Egypt's official insignia the black eagle of Saladin, the 12th century Kurdish warrior who united the Arabs and defeated the Crusaders. The golden hawk was the emblem of the Qurash tribe of Mohammed, the founder of Islam.

Foreign Interests Called Unaffected

Bhutto Nationalizes Ten Industries

KARACHI, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today nationalized 10 major industries in Pakistan, but stressed that the new measures would not affect foreign investments and credit.

Announcing the nationalization in a radio and television address, Mr. Bhutto declared: "This is now a people's government and the people are the ultimate masters of the country's destiny."

The president said that he had made a pledge to the people to effect important industrial reforms, and added: "I am now beginning to redeem this pledge. As from today the control and command of the people of the following categories of industries have been asserted."

He then listed the industries involved in the takeover: iron and steel, basic metals, heavy engineering, heavy electrical, assembly and manufacture of motor vehicles, tractor plants, heavy and basic chemicals, petrochemicals, cement and public utilities (electricity, gas and oil refineries).

[The Associated Press reported that the government was taking over the management Sunday of 20 firms with assets of at least \$200 million.]

In a news conference following Mr. Bhutto's speech, the finance minister, Mubashir Husain, said the government was also looking into the nationalization of banks and insurance companies.

Industries not taken over included cotton manufacturing, which is the largest single industrial group in the country, as well as West Pakistan's largest earner of hard currency, AP reported.]

The takeover is the latest in a string of measures adopted by the president since his new civilian administration was sworn into office Dec. 20, three days after the loss of East Pakistan in a two-week war with India.

One of his first steps was to transfer Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from prison to house arrest.

Sheikh Mujibur, whose Awami League won an overall majority in Pakistan's National Assembly elections in December, 1970, had spent nine months in prison on the orders of the previous head of state, Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan.

But President Bhutto, who has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kissinger Quoted as Saying Nixon Firmly Opposed India

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson reported Friday that Henry A. Kissinger, presidential assistant for national security affairs, told senior administration officials during the India-Pakistan crisis that President Nixon "does not want to be even-handed."

"We are not trying to be even-handed," Mr. Kissinger was quoted as saying. "The President believes that India is the attacker."

Mr. Kissinger was also reported by the columnist to have told top

administration aides that "we cannot afford to ease India's state of mind."

Warned that U.S. criticism might turn India toward the Soviet Union, Mr. Kissinger is said to have replied that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was "cold-blooded and tough" and that her country "will not turn into a Soviet satellite merely because of pique."

"We should not give her mind," he is reported to have said, adding that any aide who objected to the columnist to have told top

East Pakistanis' Repatriation Off to Slow Start

But India Thinks All Will Leave In 2 Months

BONGAON JUNCTION, India, Jan. 2 (AP).—Repatriation of refugees to Bangladesh proceeded slowly today, but Indian officials said they were confident they could meet their timetable to send the nearly 10 million displaced persons home during the next two months.

Col. P.N. Luthra, India's chief refugee relief officer, said in Calcutta that 600,000 refugees have crossed back into Bangladesh since Pakistani forces surrendered 17 days ago.

He said the flow will soon increase sharply as the government provides more trains, trucks and boats to move the refugees, and as more start finding their own way home.

B. K. Battacharya, relief commissioner for more than five million refugees in West Bengal, said at least 250 trucks will be allocated in his state. He said more than 100,000 refugees have left West Bengal, which includes Calcutta, so far.

The arithmetic of the planned repatriation is formidable. An average of 150,000 refugees will have to leave every day if the job is to be completed by the end of February, as envisioned by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

No Urgency

But there was no sense of urgency today at Bongaon Junction, a border station on the railroad line to the Bangladesh cities of Jessore and Khulna.

Two trains carrying fewer than 5,000 refugees left Bongaon in a slow and seemingly unplanned



THE ROAD BACK—Refugees from East Pakistan boarding Indian Army train just inside border, to resettle in their homeland, newly named Bangladesh Republic.

avacuation. One train left in the morning. The other, with 21 cars, stood on a siding for hours as refugees straggled to the station. Some came on trucks supplied by the United Nations, but most walked from nearby camps. Refugee families squatted along the tracks throughout the day cooking meals and washing themselves at a pump. Others sat on the hard benches inside the coaches, waiting patiently until the train pulled out in mid-afternoon.

Bongaon is the only place where refugees are leaving by rail. But Col. Luthra said more trains will be used as war damage to railroad lines is repaired inside Bangladesh.

Pullout Seen Starting in a Week

British Dependents' Schools Closed in Malta Exodus Step

VALETTA, Malta, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—British schools in Malta are being closed in preparation for the start of the British military withdrawal from the island in about a week, a military spokesman said today.

Some 1,800 British schoolchildren, the sons and daughters of military personnel, were due to return to school tomorrow after the Christmas vacation.

But the spokesman said today that the five schools, run by the armed services with 94 British teachers—a secondary comprehensive school, three primary institutions and one infants' school—would not reopen.

The children will use the unexpected extra vacation to pack for the journey back to Britain.

British Army officials in Valletta today lifted restrictions on soldiers' movements and allowed civilians employed by British armed forces received 30 days' notice that their jobs would terminate.

British officials warned that they could not possibly move out all the 10,000 British servicemen and their dependents by the extended deadline of Jan. 15.

Mr. Mintoff extended a Jan. 1 deadline by 15 days only a few hours before it was to expire New Year's Eve. Shortly before the extension, British troops had been confined to bases in the event of possible demonstrations.

The closing of the schools and the work of dismantling transportable military installations are seen as signs that the British are not bluffing in their determination to quit Malta rather than meet Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's price of \$218 million as rent for the military bases.

British Offer
The British offer was just over half of that.

With weekend leave canceled, army, navy and air force servicemen were working today on departure preparations for what Mr. Mintoff has dubbed "Operation Exit."

Athens, Piraeus and Salonika

Martial Law Lifted in Greece Except for 3 Urban Centers

ATHENS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—More than four years of martial law ended for most Greeks yesterday although centers of opposition to the army-backed regime—Athens, Piraeus and Salonika—remain in its grip.

The three urban areas contain about three million people, one-third the population of the country.

The country has been under martial law since the army seized power in April, 1967, and set up military tribunals to try civilians for a number of offenses considered against order.

Decision
The decision to lift martial law was announced by Premier George Papadopoulos, a former artillery colonel who headed the 1967 coup, on Dec. 18 when he addressed the nation to outline the achievements of his regime and outline its policy during 1972.

Some observers here had expected that the premier would

announce the complete lifting of martial law.

But he said the three main centers would remain under martial law and offenses such as attempts to overthrow the regime or illegal possession of arms and explosives would continue to be tried by military tribunals.

Justifying his decision during his address, the premier said the danger of disorder was a product imported from abroad and it would be difficult to check in cities.

The recent, George Zolotas, in a New Year's address to the nation last night, said there still existed "remnants of reactionaries and saboteurs who in cooperation with the confessed enemies of our country abroad continue their anti-national activities."

He was referring to political parties which have ceased to function as the relevant articles of the 1969 constitution remain suspended.

Secrets of World War II

U.K. Barred All-Jewish Army Unit; Feared It Might Seize Palestine

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Britain's war minister in 1944, Sir James Grigg, rejected as a Zionist ruse a proposal that Jews from around the world form a division of troops for the British Army.

Sir James thought the division, if formed, would be used to seize Palestine as a Jewish national home. He told the cabinet that "the Jews may well attempt to present us with a fait accompli when the Allies had turned their main war effort against Japan."

This is among many sidelights of history disclosed with the opening of the British war cabinet's papers. The documents for 1941-45, filling 350 volumes, are being made public here tomorrow.

The offer to raise a Jewish division was made by the Jewish Agency. It evidently attracted considerable public support, judging by the tone of a memorandum from Sir James.

"I cannot conceal from my colleagues my anxiety as to what lies behind the agitation," he wrote.

"It seems but too probable that

the Zionists desire to see their men trained at our expense, in active operations so that should our policy in Palestine not meet with their approval they can present us with a formidable military commitment."

There is also a record of British cabinet opposition to the idea of trying Nazi leaders before an international war-crime tribunal, as eventually happened at Nuremberg.

The lord chancellor of the day, Viscount Simon, warned that a public trial—necessarily long and complicated—would look like "a put-up job designed by the Allies to justify a punishment they have already resolved on."

He predicted that the Nazis would complain of not getting a fair trial and would at the same time have a chance to make propaganda. He worried that they would cite others who historically had waged war and acquired territory by aggression without being charged with crimes.

Lord Simon therefore proposed that the Allies make a list of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Ignored Warning by Double Spy Four Months Before Pearl Harbor

By Alfred Friendly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—An Allied counterespionage agent who the Germans thought was their best wartime spy in Britain brought the United States an unmistakable intimation of Axis plans to attack Pearl Harbor four months before the event.

The disclosure comes in a book, "The Double-Cross System in the War of 1939 to 1945," to be published here and in Britain next month. The author, Sir John C. Masterman, sometime vice-chancellor (president) of Oxford University, was head of the British—later Allied—counterintelligence unit which controlled all double agents in wartime Britain.

The book, to be published by Yale University Press, reveals that from the summer of 1940 until the end of the war every spy the Germans thought they were working for them in the United Kingdom was, without exception, operating under the orders and control of Sir John's unit. Some had been "turned around" by British intelligence.

Others, always loyal to the Allied cause, had bamboozled the German secret service from the beginning, and still others were fictional creations of the British.

The agent who brought the clear but unheeded warning of Axis interest in Pearl Harbor was a Yugoslav patriot who bore the code-name Tricycle (on official orders, the book gives no current identification of the double agent).

Described as an upper-class Yugoslav, Tricycle had been a student in Germany and had business connections in Britain. He was cultivated by a German intelligence agent in Belgrade and invited to become a German spy. He reported the matter promptly to the British Embassy and therefor acted entirely under British instructions.

Once established in the Abwehr (German secret service), Tricycle went to England in 1940, ostensibly as a businessman, and—thanks to material supplied him by Sir John's organization—

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

To Complete Strategy

Sadat Confers With Chiefs Of Egypt's Military Forces

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat conferred today with the nation's top military commanders to complete Egypt's military strategy for the new year, political sources said.

An official announcement, carried by the Middle East News Agency, said that Mr. Sadat conferred at noon with the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces. The announcement did not say how long the meeting lasted or give other details.

Mr. Sadat assumed direct command of Egypt's 800,000-man armed forces last November.

The council includes the war minister, Gen. Mohammed Ahmed Sedek, the chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Saad Eddin Shazli, as well as the commanders of the army, navy, air force and intelligence service.

Only Effective Means

A statement by the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union last week said that war was the only means of liberating occupied lands, but political efforts aimed at a peace settlement would continue.

Earlier today the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said that Mr. Sadat would hold a series of meetings this week with his top political and military aides "to add the last touches to the strategy of Egyptian action in this highly delicate and important phase of the crisis."

The newspaper said that Mr. Sadat's meeting with the military commanders would be aimed at "discussing some of the major issues connected with the military situation."

An Nahar, a Beirut newspaper, said on Friday that Mr. Sadat had put off the resumption of hostilities, scheduled for December, due to the Indo-Pakistani war.

Soviet "electronic" weapons, which were expected to arrive in Egypt and which are essential in the fighting, were diverted to India, forcing the Egyptian president to postpone the war, the newspaper said.

But it added that January would be "conclusive on more than one front."



BREAKING IN THE NEW YEAR—Debris littered Campo dei Fiori Square in Central Rome after New Year's celebration with traditional throwing away of old objects. Old things are thrown out to throw out old year's bad luck, and everyone ducks. But the revelry had its serious side. At least seven persons were killed and 500 more injured as Italians chose to ignore the law against firework displays.

Extending Bombing Period

'Freak Weather' Frustrated U.S. Jets on 1st Day of Raids

By Iver Peterson

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (NYT)—A "freak weather" plumed the North Vietnamese coast in fog and rain as the first waves of last week's U.S. bombers were about to begin five days of raids against North Vietnam, and forced over a third of the attacking planes to turn back, according to military sources here.

The sudden shift in weather is being blamed by command officers here for the overall disappointing results of the raids. If the weather had held the sources say, the raids would have lasted less than three full days.

Other reports of the U.S. Command's general dissatisfaction with the bombing are beginning to surface here, as experts continue to analyze thousands of aerial photos taken to assess bomb damage against North Vietnamese airfields, supply dumps and anti-aircraft sites.

The raids were the most sustained bombing of North Vietnam in more than three years.

The military sources said that about 150 U.S. fighter-bombers set out just after dawn last Sunday, after having been told that weather along the strike area was good.

When they arrived, the sources said, the seasonal fog and rain over the North had closed in and made accurate bombing almost impossible.

All but 46 strike aircraft turned back without dropping their bombs on target. The sources said that a fear of hitting civilian areas was the main reason why the jets did not try for their assigned targets despite the weather conditions.

After the first day, the Air Force and Navy pilots who flew the raids were given new targets, the sources said.

This forced the U.S. Command to extend the raids past the two or three days of bombing they had originally expected to conduct, they said.

The sources revealed that U.S. jets did hit North Vietnamese Army barracks as they went after nearby airfields and gun sites. It is believed, they said, that large numbers of Vietnamese soldiers were killed and wounded in the bombing.

But the officers maintained that the pilots took extreme care to avoid civilian targets, even to the point of calling off a bomber's mission when the pilot could not see the military target clearly.

Statue of Liberty In Paris Burned

U.S. Jets on 1st Day of Raids

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP)—A group of French leftists "set fire" to the Statue of Liberty on the Seine River shortly before midnight on New Year's Eve in protest against the Vietnam war. They shouted: "Unhappy New Year, Mr. Nixon!"

The group of some 100 persons doused gasoline on American flags, old tires and rags at the base of the 35-foot-high replica of New York's statue and set them alight, leaving before police and firemen arrived. The statue was not damaged, officials reported.

Airfields are named and details of them are demanded, as well as sketches of them and information about hangars, workshops, bomb depots and fuel stores.

Typical Question

A characteristic question was: "Pearl Harbor—Exact details of the situation of the state wharf and power installations, workshops, petrol (gasoline) installations, situation of Dry Dock No. 1 and the new dry dock which is being built."

Mr. John comments:

"It is therefore surely a fair deduction that the questionnaire indicated very clearly that in the event of the United States being at war, Pearl Harbor would be the first point to be attacked, and that plans for this attack had reached an advanced state by August, 1941. Obviously it was for the Americans to make their appreciation and to draw their deductions from the questionnaire rather than for us to do so. Nonetheless, with our fuller knowledge of the case and the man, we ought to have stressed its importance more than we did. With greater experience and a few more years' work, we should certainly have risked a snub."

FBI sources said the importance of the agent's information was

Egypt Removes Ban on Books About Israel

Ban on Books About Israel

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (AP)—Egypt lifted today a 30-year ban on books about Israel, the minister of culture and information announced.

The decision, made public by the official Middle East News Agency, said that books dealing with politics and social and economic affairs in Israel would be permitted in Egypt.

To enable the Egyptian people to fight their enemy and resist his plans, Egyptians should know how the enemy lives, how they think and how they behave," the minister said in a statement.

It added that most of "our previous information about Israel was mainly based on distorted declarations made by some Arabs which gave us a dim and distorted picture of the reality of Israel."

U.S. Contacts Weighed

Foreign Minister Abba Eban Reported to the Cabinet Today on the Latest Contacts with the United States, an Official Spokesman Said

"The foreign minister reported on the continuing discussions with the United States on clarifications Israel has asked for regarding the U.S. initiative for a special agreement to reopen the canal," the spokesman said.

He said that the cabinet also discussed reports from Washington that the U.S. government intended to supply Israel with more Phantom fighter-bombers.

Ambassador to Washington Yitzhak Rabin, who returned to Israel Thursday on a private visit, did not attend the cabinet meeting. But government sources said that he had briefed both Premier Golda Meir and Mr. Eban soon after his return.

The sources said that Mr. Rabin probably will return to Washington Wednesday, when he will have detailed discussions with U.S. officials on the shipments.

According to reports from Washington, the shipments, which were suspended in the middle of last year, will be resumed early next week.

Peking's Year-End Reports Show Big Economic Gains

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Jan. 2 (NYT)—Year-end reports released in Peking Friday depict soaring economic growth in China for 1971 and announce a gain of "about 10 percent" in the value of industrial and agricultural output.

The reports, relayed here by Reuters, the Chinese press agency, say that steel production reached 31,000,000 metric tons, 18 percent above the 1970 figure.

Gains of 23 percent for pig iron, 27.2 percent for crude oil, "over 8 percent" for coal, 20.3 percent for chemical fertilizer, 33.8 percent for mining equipment and 24.7 percent for metallurgical equipment were reported, but no production figures were given.

Although Peking reported an increase of "about 10 percent" for industry and agriculture combined, a rise of only 2.5 percent from 240 million to 246 million tons was announced for grain output.

One report said that industry alone showed a growth of "around 10 percent." If this is correct, the growth would be the highest since 1959.

Since 1959 no national production figures had been given. Percentage gains have usually been reported only for provinces and cities and not nationally.

Premier Chou En-lai told Edgar Snow, the American writer, in Peking in late 1970 that the output of grain that year was 240 million tons and that steel production had averaged from 10 million to 15 million tons a year in the last five years. Foreign observers thought the premier's figure for agriculture was somewhat high, but many conceded it could be correct.

Because of the bad weather during the last year in many parts of China, there is doubt among foreign specialists here that the 1971 cereal output could be 246 million tons but again the figure is possibly correct. Grain production figures in China include potatoes, covered at four tons to one of grain.

As for the reported gain in industry, observers here agree it coincides with local estimates.

The economic upswing follows a similar good year for 1970. (Japanese estimates say industrial output grew 10 percent for 1970 as well as for 1971.)

China thus has become a major industrial nation. On the basis of Japanese estimates of a gross national product for China of \$80 billion for 1970, the GNP for 1971 would total nearly \$90 billion.

Nixon Advance Party Due in Peking Today

HONOLULU, Jan. 2 (UPI)—A party of advisers to President Nixon and communications experts flew toward Peking via Guam today to make arrangements for his February trip to China.

The party of five Americans headed by Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Haig, chief assistant to presidential adviser Henry Kissinger, and including White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler left Hickam Air Force Base. They arrived here Wednesday and are expected to arrive in Peking tomorrow.

Kissinger Quoted on Nixon Opposing India

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to this approach could "take his case to the President."

The views attributed to Mr. Kissinger were published in Mr. Anderson's column, which is syndicated to 700 newspapers, about 100 of them foreign. Mr. Anderson, a colleague of Drew Pearson, took over the column on Mr. Pearson's death in September, 1969. Mr. Anderson's reporting on highly classified government documents in recent weeks has reportedly incensed the White House.

Throughout the India-Pakistan war, Mr. Anderson had repeatedly asserted that his disclosure of top-secret government documents involved no threat to national security, but rather exposed the "activities and often the blunders of our leaders."

The Kissinger comments reported Friday came from notes of "secret sensitive" strategy sessions at the White House on Dec. 6 and 8, according to Mr. Anderson.

The India-Pakistan war broke out Dec. 3 and ended Dec. 17. Mr. Anderson charged that the American people "again were misled by their leaders."

Specifically, Mr. Anderson contended that the White House explanation of the reasons for sending the nuclear-powered air-

Cigarette Sales Rise in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP)—Cigarette sales in the United States rose again during 1971 despite the ban on television and radio commercials, according to industry calculations.

At the first anniversary of the ban, industry sources estimated that consumption had risen in 1971 by 15 percent to 535 billion cigarettes. Sales grew by the same amount in 1970, after two years in which consumption declined.

"One of the things that had been holding sales down in the past was very effective anti-smoking ads on television," said Irwin Kellner, an industry specialist with Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. "Since the ban, these commercials rarely appear."

Before the ban took effect last Jan. 2, television stations had to run one anti-smoking commercial for every three cigarette commercials aired. Since the ban, anti-smoking commercials have been voluntary for station managers.

Secrets of World War II

U.S. Ignored Spy's Tip on Pearl Harbor

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started a running flow of purportedly strategic intelligence information to his spy-masters, by then in Lisbon.

Apparently as cool as he was courageous, Tricycle repeatedly traveled to Lisbon to meet with his German contacts. On one such trip to Lisbon, in June, the Germans determined that he should go to the United States to set up German espionage there.

He left Portugal on Aug. 10, carrying with him a "questionnaire"—instructions on what subjects to report on—that filled three full pages when enlarged from the microdots in which the text was concealed.

In a recent interview in Oxford, where he is retired, Sir John recalled that the microdots were printed on Tricycle's necktie. The dots were given to the FBI which was working in liaison with British intelligence, and developed. Copies were sent to MI-5 (internal counterintelligence) in London.

The complete questionnaire is published, in translation, as an appendix to "The Double-Cross System." Two-thirds of it poses information requests of a very general nature, such as "reports regarding U.S. strong points of all descriptions."

But the remaining third is much more sharply focused, and is entirely on Pearl Harbor and Hawaiian defenses.

Airfields are named and details of them are demanded, as well as sketches of them and information about hangars, workshops, bomb depots and fuel stores.

Typical Question

A characteristic question was: "Pearl Harbor—Exact details of the situation of the state wharf and power installations, workshops, petrol (gasoline) installations, situation of Dry Dock No. 1 and the new dry dock which is being built."

Mr. John comments:

"It is therefore surely a fair deduction that the questionnaire indicated very clearly that in the event of the United States being at war, Pearl Harbor would be the first point to be attacked, and that plans for this attack had reached an advanced state by August, 1941. Obviously it was for the Americans to make their appreciation and to draw their deductions from the questionnaire rather than for us to do so. Nonetheless, with our fuller knowledge of the case and the man, we ought to have stressed its importance more than we did. With greater experience and a few more years' work, we should certainly have risked a snub."

FBI sources said the importance of the agent's information was

U.K. Rejected Jews' Offer To Form Mideast Division

(Continued from Page 1)

leading Nazis, declare their world outlook, and whenever one was captured, execute him summarily.

In a meeting on April 12, 1945, the cabinet agreed.

The Americans and Russians, however, pressed for an international war-crime tribunal, and the British cabinet dropped its opposition.

Race Issue

Sir James wrote another memorandum of note in the cabinet files. It advised on ways of educating British troops, especially the Jewish members, to combat with American attitudes toward Negro soldiers arriving in Britain with the U.S. Army.

"The people of this country should avoid becoming too friendly with colored American troops," Sir James wrote.

The cabinet generally agreed when it discussed the problem. The records indicate that the only strong objection was voiced by the secretary of state for the colonies, Viscount Cranborne, who in later years as the Marquis of Salisbury has been regarded as a deep Conservative.

To advise the British Army of the delicate question of race relations and the American ally's committee wrote a paper that was sent secretly to senior officers.

The paper suggested caution in such things as inviting white and black American soldiers together for any hospitality. It provided this convenient analysis of American racial attitudes for the uninitiated:

"The South is semitropical, where labor is more fitted to the colored man... The white population still tend to regard Negroes as children for whom they have a moral responsibility. Like children, Negroes commonly inspire affection and admiration, but they are not considered equal to white men and women, any more than children are considered equal to adults."

Lebanese Battle Fedayeen In Worst Clash in 2 Years

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (NYT)—Lebanese security forces and Palestinian guerrillas fought a pitched battle with machine guns here Friday night in the worst clash between them in almost two years.

A government communiqué said that two security men and one guerrilla had been killed, two policemen injured seriously and 10 guerrillas captured.

Premier Saeb Salam said that the authorities were determined to bring to justice anyone responsible for undermining Lebanese security. A statement by the guerrilla, or fedayeen, leadership here condemned the incident.

The official statement did not say which of the commando organizations was involved, but a source close to the police said the armed men belonged to As Salqa, sponsored by the Syrian Baath party.

The two dead policemen have been officially designated as "martyrs," and Mr. Salam, who is also interior minister, announced allocations of about \$3,000 to their dependents. About \$3,000 is to be paid to each of the two wounded security officers.

The government said that "a large number of armed men" attacked a police station in Beirut's outskirts to release a colleague who had been arrested for possession of a machine gun. Reinforcements were rushed to the scene and subdued the attackers after a long machine-gun battle.

Mr. Salam, accompanied by the chief of national security and by police, visited the police station to supervise the investigation.

He said in a recorded statement on the Lebanese radio: "We are eager to help our brothers, the fedayeen, and to provide them with all assistance. But he who violates law and order must be brought to justice."

The Higher Committee for Palestinian Affairs in Lebanon, made up of representatives of all guerrilla groups, held an emergency meeting and issued a statement strongly condemning the incident. "Those responsible will not go unpunished," it said.

The statement also deplored a shooting incident that took place earlier in the week in downtown Beirut. It said that certain elements of El Fatah, the main guerrilla organization, had been responsible for it. They shall be caught and turned over to the Lebanese authorities," it emphasized.

The fighting Friday night evoked serious concern among Lebanese that it might be a forerunner of more tensions.

The Lebanese recall the clashes between the commandos and the Lebanese Army in 1969, which ended with agreement to allow the fedayeen to maintain bases on the slopes of Mount Hermon in southeast Lebanon near the border with Israel.

A supplementary accord later prohibited the fedayeen from carrying arms publicly or appearing in their uniforms outside their camps. The fighting in 1969 plunged this half-Moslem half-Christian country into a national crisis that lasted for seven months. It ended only after the accord with the guerrillas was reached.

Ever since then the fedayeen have been eager to avoid a confrontation with the Lebanese authorities, especially since their movement has been crushed in Jordan. One reason was the general belief that President Suleiman Franjeh, who was elected in 1970, would be a lot tougher with the commandos than his predecessor, Charles Helou, was in 1969.

The commandos in Lebanon total between 3,000 and 3,000 belonging to seven groups.

Anti-Semitism Called No Longer Jews' Main Peril

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—The president of the World Jewish Congress, Nahum Goldmann, said today that anti-Semitism is no longer the main danger facing Jewish communities across the world.

He said in a New Year message that anti-Semitism has been replaced by a new threat—the erosion and disintegration of Jewish values.

"The Jewish people, who in centuries of persecution developed a unique capacity to survive bad times, must now develop the art to remain Jewish in good times," Dr. Goldmann told the British Press Association in a telephone interview from Paris.

Dr. Goldmann said new challenges must be found to inspire the younger generation of Jews to remain Jewish.

Weather

	C	P
ALABAMA	1	Very cloudy
ALASKA	3	Overcast
ARIZONA	3	Overcast
ARKANSAS	12	Overcast
ATLANTA	12	Overcast
BEIRUT	18	Partly cloudy
BELGIUM	3	Overcast
BOMBAY	0	Overcast
BRAZIL	2	Overcast
BUDAPEST	3	Overcast
BUENOS AIRES	18	Cloudy
CALCUTTA	15	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	0	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	15	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	Overcast
EDINBURGH	6	Rain
FLORENCE	6	Overcast
FRANKFURT	3	Overcast
GENEVA	3	Overcast
HAMBURG	3	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	Very cloudy
HOUSTON	10	Very cloudy
JAKARTA	10	Cloudy
LONDON	10	Cloudy
MADRID	6	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	6	Overcast
MONTREAL	6	Overcast
MUNICH	3	Snow
NEW YORK	5	Partly cloudy
OSLO	6	Rain
PARIS	4	Overcast
PRAGUE	3	Overcast
ROME	12	Very cloudy
SOFIA	4	Overcast
TOKYO	15	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	18	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	3	Overcast
WASHINGTON	3	Overcast
ZURICH	1	Very cloudy

Bhutto Nationalizes Ten Industries

(Continued from Page 1)

had several meetings with the East Pakistan leader, today denied that he had told a reporter he would release him unconditionally in "a couple of days."

Time magazine had quoted the president as telling its correspondent: "I plan to release him unconditionally in a couple of days with hope and faith that the fire that the 1971 cereal output could be 246 million tons but again the figure is possibly correct. Grain production figures in China include potatoes, covered at four tons to one of grain."

As for the reported gain in industry, observers here agree it coincides with local estimates.

The economic upswing follows a similar good year for 1970. (Japanese estimates say industrial output grew 10 percent for 1970 as well as for 1971.)

China thus has become a major industrial nation. On the basis of Japanese estimates of a gross national product for China of \$80 billion for 1970, the GNP for 1971 would total nearly \$90 billion.

The president said that people must be ever vigilant against all those who attempt by fraud to misguide the workers who produce the wealth of Pakistan. "Such attempts must not succeed," Mr. Bhutto has warned 30 of

the wealthiest business families that they will be imprisoned and their property confiscated if they do not bring home colossal deposits he alleged they have in foreign banks.

Limited Reforms

Mr. Bhutto said that only limited reforms were possible in the present circumstances. "It is not the intention of the government to extend control over other categories of industries."

"It is also necessary to make clear that the new arrangements will not affect foreign investment and foreign credit," he stressed.

"It must be realized that everything in the country must be harnessed for the welfare and well-being of all the people of Pakistan. If it fails to cooperate of its own free will, it will be compelled to do so."

This last remark was another clear warning to wealthy families to transfer their riches back to Pakistan. Yesterday President Bhutto put the heads of two of the richest industrial families in the country under house arrest for six months.

The two men, Ahmad Dawood and Fakhruddin Valika, were detained under a martial-law regulation.

Prisoners End Fast

A three-day-old hunger strike by 1,500 inmates of Karachi prison was called off yesterday following assurances that prisoners' demands for early hearing of their cases would be considered.

The governor of Pakistan's Sindh Province, Munir Bhutto, authorized negotiations with the strikers after one of them attempted a human-torch suicide and received serious burns.

Five other prisoners had threatened self-immolation to protest alleged delay in hearings.

In Lahore, Maulana Kauser Niaz, adviser to President Bhutto, yesterday called for the "liberation" of East Pakistan, Kashmir and Palestine.

Addressing a meeting organized by the General Union of Pakistani Students and Arab Student Associations, he said Mr. Bhutto's government would continue to support Palestinian revolutionaries working against Israel and "Arab reactionary regimes."

The Algerian ambassador to Pakistan, Lawrence al-Madani, told the meeting the slogan, "arabism and socialism" would be no use in the liberation struggle for Palestine, Kashmir and East Pakistan. The answer to these problems lay only in practical action, he said.

Mr. Gandhi's View

In New Delhi India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that India is capable of providing everything that East Pakistan needs for its reconstruction.

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dresses, coats, tuniques,
high class sweaters,
and
exclusive creations
SWEATERS
BAZAAR
29, rue du Faubourg St-Honore
(angle Avenue Maitland)

estoril
SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND!
This fabulous holiday spot has everything—prize air, magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with slot machines, roulette and slot machines, alightings... plus year-round sunshine!
LET US TELL YOU MORE... JUNTA DE TORISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

America and India

Like the weary charwomen who spend New Year's Day sweeping up the battered paper hats of New Year's Eve, one of the primary obligations of statesmen in 1972 will be to clear up the detritus of 1971. Among the tasks—albeit not the most urgent, perhaps—is that of finding some realistic basis for good relations between the United States and India.

The obstacles to understanding are mostly rhetorical. The United States officially refused to condemn Pakistan for the tragedy of Bangladesh; it did condemn India for its brusque intervention there. But American silences and words were completely ineffective on Pakistan's behalf, whereas the Soviet alliance and Soviet vetoes did accomplish a good deal for India.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has made American recognition of Bangladesh a condition for renewed friendship. That recognition will doubtless come—but not until there is some kind of government, which can be seen with the naked eye. And events in both India and Pakistan will have a powerful effect on Bangladesh's international position. Meanwhile, there is a considerable amount of history behind the frequent misunderstandings that have marred Indo-American relations.

Part of this lies in a strong emotional attraction for India on the part of many Americans and a reaction that is not too difficult to appreciate on the part of others.

Admittedly, there are those in the United States who found it easier to talk to Pakistanis speaking the language of Sandhurst than to Indians with the accent of the London School of Economics. But there are others who found it difficult to regard India as wholly peace-loving after Kashmir and Goa, and who could not quite grasp the contradictions of Prime Minister Nehru's Chinese policy between Bandung and the frontier war. They find it equally confusing to grasp the "reality" of Mrs. Gandhi's phrase, of India's nonaligned alliance with the Soviet Union.

A good deal of this kind of sentiment doubtless entered into the official American attitude toward the Indo-Pakistani war. It would have been better if it had not found quite such eloquent expression as leaked into the press, because its only result was to make Indians angry and leave Pakistanis unsatisfied. At best it may have had some effect in causing India to stop its war after conquering East Pakistan—but this is dubious.

Nevertheless, India has little concrete to allege against the United States, and, in an exchange of moral sentiments, Mrs. Gandhi needs no support against President Nixon. If both governments will simply recognize that they can do little to harm the other at any vital point, and can, conceivably, do some good in concert, there should be fewer shattered illusions and more common sense in the conduct of Indo-American diplomacy.

Moral Aftermath

The question of amnesty for the many young men who have avoided military service or deserted in recent years is properly part of the moral aftermath of the Vietnam war. The first difficulty in this tangled ethical problem is that the war has not ended. Although draft calls are temporarily suspended and casualties greatly reduced, each week a few American soldiers are still killed in Vietnam, scores are wounded and thousands run the risk of military combat if the enemy should choose to go on the offensive.

Under these circumstances it is premature to decide the amnesty question. There would be practical difficulties as well as logical absurdity in continuing the military draft—however small—while simultaneously absolving those who had defied the draft. But it is not too early for public discussion to begin and for Congress to take preparatory action on a problem which must eventually be faced.

Several different human situations have gone into the making of this problem. There are young men who refused to register for the draft. There are those who registered, sought but were denied exemption as conscientious objectors and then refused to enter the armed forces. Others were inducted and then deserted, some almost immediately and others only after experiencing combat in Vietnam.

Social class is also an element. Most draft resisters and would-be conscientious objectors are college-educated, middle-class youths. Deserters tend to be less well educated and more apt to act on their direct military experience, rather than on an understanding of their abstract rights. That factor needs weight in deciding their cases.

The timing of an individual's resistance, flight into exile or desertion could also influence judgment of his decision. Did it show more moral courage to resist service in 1965-66 when the Vietnam war still commanded wide popular support? Or does the marked withdrawal of support for the war in the

last two years tend to legitimize the action of more recent resisters?

To do justice in any complicated human situation means to recognize nuances and make reasonable distinctions. Congress could hardly frame a comprehensive law taking account of the legal and human complexities of resistance to service in Vietnam. It would be more constructive for Congress to establish an amnesty review board which would study the problem and have the power to adjudicate individual cases once the war ended. Such a board could cut across jurisdictional lines between the military code and the criminal law.

It could not only examine the cases of individuals now in Canada or Sweden or awaiting military or civilian trial in the United States but also review the penalties meted out to those convicted in the past. It would be manifestly unfair to free one individual in 1972 for the same offense for which someone convicted in 1971 was still serving a prison term. Depending on individual circumstances, the board could determine whether to require a period of civilian service and specify varying terms of such service.

In short, Congress ought to make a grant of power to an independent agency to work on this problem. It cannot be disposed of by a simple answer. The resisters, exiles and deserters cannot realistically expect to be welcomed back as moral heroes, regardless of how they and their sympathizers view the moral quality of their action. At the same time, in many instances punitive action would not be justified; from society's viewpoint it might even be self-defeating.

Nothing is gained by contrasting any of the living with the nation's honored war dead. As John Kennedy once observed in discussing the inequities of military service, "Life is unfair." This tragic truth has to be in the forefront of the nation's mind as it seeks to diminish antagonisms and reconcile differences. Let all the wounds of war be healed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Beyond 'Limited' Wars

The Indo-Pakistani war has left the UN, and in particular the Security Council, with their reputations at lower ebb than ever before.

The Charter concept that the permanent members of the Security Council have a common interest in preventing wars has, however, not lost validity. After all, it is only when the fighting is over that the courtesy title "limited" can with safety be applied to them. Roles are now reversed. Whereas, in the first two decades after 1945, the Third World tended to look with shocked disapproval at the warlike posturings of the great powers, today it is the larger powers which watch with increasing nervousness

the military preparations of the Third World.

The most cursory view of the world must disclose a fearsome list of territorial and other grievances which governments, given a chance, would in a pre-atomic age have been prepared to risk pressing to the threshold of war. If the impression grows that the threshold need not really be regarded with too much trepidation it can only be a question of time before some country presses its luck too far. Then either nuclear weapons would be used or a concert of great powers would dictate its own solution to the smaller ones. The two climaxes might well be simultaneous.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

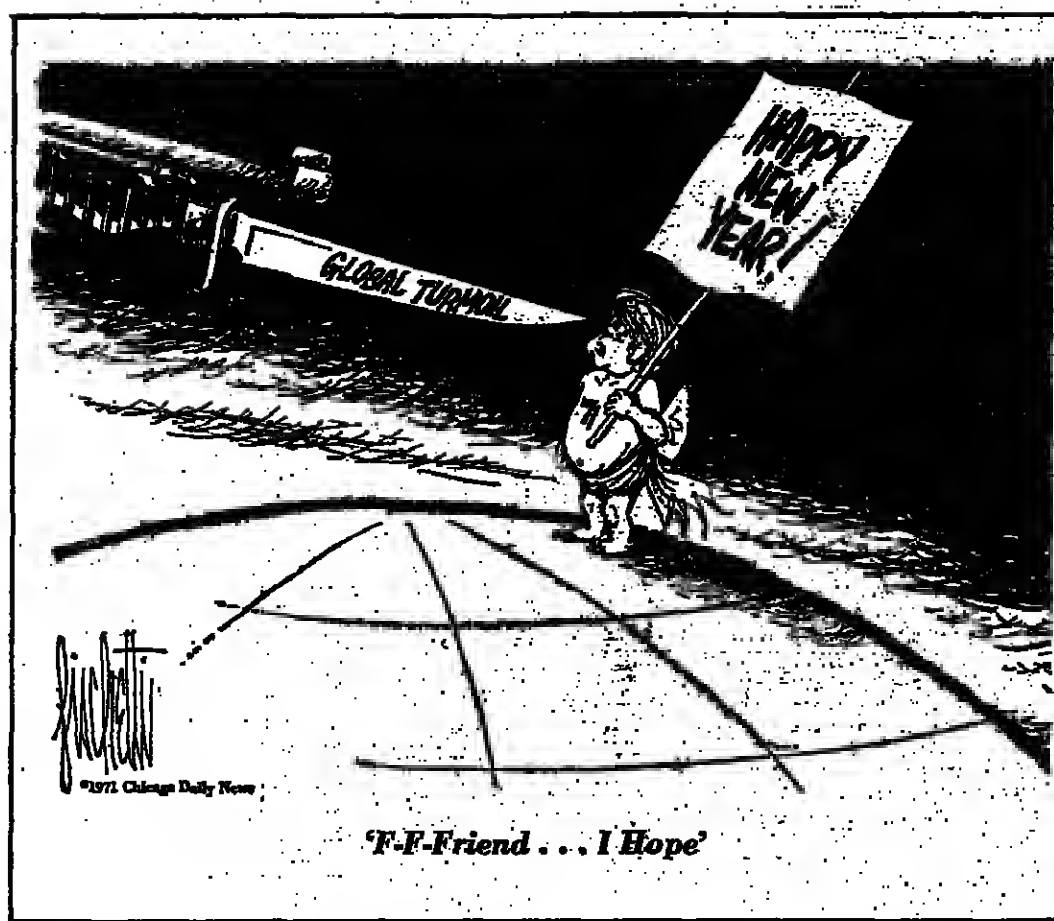
January 3, 1897

PARIS—With the new year, the question of Centigrade versus Fahrenheit is again coming to the forefront, even in the pages of the Herald. One reader feels "that whatever sentimental or practical reasons there may be for keeping the complicated and bewildering Fahrenheit system for the weights and measures, there is certainly no reason under the sun why we keep this absurd system for our thermometers."

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1922

BOSTON—Although the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission has declared that a working girl can live on food costing seventy-five cents a day and pay her rent, board, carfare, laundry, 812 a week, this has been proved fallacious. Three prominent Boston social workers tried the regime and soon broke down, and their physicians ordered them to return to their regular diet.



1972: The First Candidate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In normal years, we celebrate the first New Year's baby after midnight, but in election years in America we note the arrival of the first presidential candidate. Pray silence, then, for Big Ed Muskie of Maine, newest candidate of the New Year.

Like any newcomer, he is subject to the elements of accident and caprice, and he could easily be destroyed in the struggle, but these being the days of prophecy, the guess here is that he will not only be the Democratic presidential nominee, but that he will be a much more formidable challenger for the presidency than most folks now seem to believe.

His greatest asset is that he is a fair, intelligent, compassionate and candid man. His character was not formed by politics but by austerity, religion and the law, long before he stumbled into the political pit, and maybe this makes him too rigid, but after almost eight years of manipulative White House politics by Presidents Johnson and Nixon, it could be that the American people are ready for some plain dealing and straight talking. And this, rather than the war or the economy, could be the decisive political issue of 1972.

It is interesting, incidentally, that some of Mr. Nixon's principal political advisers insist that Sen. Edward Kennedy and not Sen. Muskie will be the Democratic nominee, and there is something about the way they insist on Kennedy that makes one think that they actually prefer him as the Democrat least able to challenge Mr. Nixon on the integrity issue.

Second Asset

Sen. Muskie's second asset is that nobody is really mad at him. He has a better chance than any of the other Democratic candidates to hold the ambitious and pugnacious fragments of his party together after the family blood-letting of the primaries, and to avoid a fourth-party candidate on the Democratic left, who, with George Wallace on the right, makes easily splinter the old Roosevelt Democratic coalition and assure the reelection of President Nixon.

On the other hand, the senator from Maine has some obvious

handicaps. He is being advised privately by two of the best professionals in the business, Clark Clifford, secretary of defense under President Johnson, and James Rowe, a lovely guy and another Johnson man, who had enough loyalty and guts to tell L.B.J. the truth about the Vietnam war.

It is significant that these two men are advising Muskie, rather than Humphrey or Kennedy, and sometimes advising him in different ways. For example, Clifford thinks Muskie should emphasize the Vietnam war issue, and Rowe thinks Vietnam is either not going to be a major issue, or, if it is, will help Mr. Nixon and not Mr. Muskie. The senator from Maine is thinking about this.

Accordingly, if you want to know where Muskie has been these last few months, and why he has not been commanding the headlines, the answer is that he has been listening, and waiting. The explanation of Muskie's comparative silence is that he thinks the country's problems are complicated. It makes him hesitate, which is a good quality in a President but an irritating quality in a candidate.

Also, in these past few months, when the reporters and the politicians have been measuring his progress, he has been working on problems abroad and city problems at home, where he has had comparatively little experience, and building a political organization in the states and raising funds for political advertising before making any formal announcement of his candidacy.

These foundations are vital to any campaign. The candidate has to be clear in his mind about policy, strategy and tactics before he announces and commits himself to a program. He has to talk out his problems with his wife and children before he submits them to the public. All this is what Muskie has been doing through very quiet work the last few months, and now he is ready to move.

Same Process

McGovern, Lindsay, Jackson and Humphrey are going through the same process. Others have started withdrawing for financial or family reasons. Still, watching the survivors striving

toward the presidency, calculating the problems and the finances, putting their wives and children through the tiresome receptions, the violent demonstrations, the endless political handshakes and phone calls in the night, one wonders why they do it.

Muskie, having waited and studied and wondered, is now committing himself, and it will be interesting to see how he deals with the unpredictable pressures of the campaign. Maybe he will fall in the process, as John Mitchell seems to feel, but this is the justification of our violent political campaigns in America. They put the candidates under pressure—almost unendurable pressure, certainly under unpredictable pressure—and in the process, a man's knowledge, patience and character are tested.

Nobody can be sure how Muskie will measure up, but there is something about him, something quiet, plain and straight, that commands respect and gives him a chance to come out on top after what is bound to be a difficult and even violent struggle.

The New U.S. Asia Policy: I

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The new United States Asian policy focuses directly upon relations with China and clearly expects that as a consequence of this emphasis settlement of the Vietnam war can ultimately be arranged. The search for accommodation with Peking began three years ago and will be dramatized next month by President Nixon's visit.

Two significant developments can be related to this policy. The first was expression of unqualified American support for Pakistan against India during their recent war. The second is resumption of talks between the United States and India, postponed for scheduled sessions of the Paris peace negotiations.

The Kremlin suspects a basic realignment in U.S. policy; although most of the world seems unaware of fundamental change, Nixon has tended to encourage such unwarranted speculation by arranging to visit Moscow later this year for conversations with Brezhnev. But Peking is what really counts. The India-Pakistan fight un-

dermined a trend already evident prior to Nixon's administration. Washington has endeavored to build India into a democratic alternative to Communist China that could be displayed as an example to Asians. This policy culminated after the original Dulles thesis that Indian neutrality was "immoral" and his effort to tie Pakistan to the West through military pacts.

Brilliant Envoys

For some years a succession of brilliant U.S. ambassadors was sent to New Delhi. However, Moscow worked to vitiate their efforts by economic and military aid programs plus skillful diplomacy which effectively countered our own.

The Soviet Union got its foot firmly through the South Asian door in January, 1968, when Premier Kosygin induced the prime ministers of India and Pakistan to Peking to agree to promote understanding and peaceful relations. This declaration recognized the U.S.S.R. as a major factor on the Indian subcontinent.

Simultaneously the Soviet Union grew into a formidable naval power. Prime Minister Nehru, father of India's present chief of government, twice told me that in any world clash India, regardless of ideological preferences, would prefer to have to side with that coalition controlling the seas—in order to feed its population.

London. So this is science, is it—plying innocent little pigs with liquor? (NYT, Dec. 20.) All is proved, it seems to me, is that any creature, man or beast, that drinks too much ends up by making a hog of itself. As for that inebriated little porker standing on his hind legs and begging for more alcohol—boy, there's a hum actor if I ever saw one! What really infuriates me, though, is that professor at the University of Missouri, wasting a lot of good liquor on a bunch of pigs. I've got one word for him: Swine! The next thing he'll be telling us is that you can make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

ISIDORE ARK.

In a Name

In Irving Marder's interesting article on Paris streets and Sterns (NYT, 28 Dec.) I believe that it is Sterns who is correct in naming the street St. Andrews de Arts. Aside from the anglicization of André and dropping the "s" he gave it its old name which was based on the town where many have lived there in ancient times. It is due to a transcription in pronunciation that it became "Arts" as we know it today. HENRI CADRENE

Histrionics Mask Shrewdness Bhutto the Enigmatic

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—There is a breed of Asian political leader that almost automatically seems to infuriate many Westerners. India's Krishna Menon was one. Indonesia's Subandrio another and Pakistan's Zulfikar Ali Bhutto a third. The first two are out of power today but Bhutto is the new leader of Pakistan.

My own experiences with Bhutto as Pakistan's foreign minister to the 1960s were edgy if not tense. It was always difficult to get a sense of what the man really was up to, aside from what he said in his rapid English. Those in the United States who recently saw his televised performance at the United Nations and later at a Washington press conference are more likely to read him as mercurial than as a solid statesman.

Yet, when you peel off the obvious flamboyance, the histrionics, even the sense of self-aggrandizement he seems to crave, we may have to concede that he has been a patriot dedicated to the best interests of his country and that in assessing those interests he has been rather shrewd. His first words, once back in Rawalpindi, had a refreshing frankness and showed a keen awareness of the domestic and international tasks he faced.

Still only 43 (the same age as John F. Kennedy when he entered the White House), Bhutto has had a wealth of experience. He attended the University of California, where he graduated with honors in political science in 1950. According to some accounts, he ran into racial hostility he never forgot, a common experience for many Asian leaders who have studied in America.

Foreign Minister

Bhutto was and is rich, well educated, with a master's degree in jurisprudence from Britain's Christ Church College. He served on and later headed his country's delegation at the UN, held several cabinet posts and was foreign minister from 1963 to 1969. In the elections a year ago that produced an overwhelming majority for Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's party in East Pakistan, Bhutto's own party was the chief winner in the West. He has had a considerable following but not until the army had been defeated by India could he overcome his lack of military backing and rise to power.

Bhutto's major problem in Washington was that he was regarded as the man who opened the route from Pakistan to China. In truth, the architect of that policy may well have been former President Ayub Khan, who fired Bhutto when American protests got too strong but did not change the policy.

During a 1969 interview with The Washington Post, Bhutto compared Pakistan's tie with China to the Soviet-American collaboration against Hitler. He also pleaded for Western efforts "to try to eliminate this paranoid mentality; this isolation. China is not going to shrink, and, if peace is to be preserved, we will have to strike some modus vivendi." However sensible those words may sound in 1971, in light of the Nixon China policy, they were considered heretical here then.

What Bhutto favored, and what the opening to China represented, was an effort to break from non-productive dependence on the United States to bring pressure on India, especially on the Kashmir issue. The Sino-Soviet quarrel helped make possible the opening to China since Peking was looking for counters to both Moscow and New Delhi. Bhutto once pointed to the effective use of such power-politics tactics by Sukarno and Nasser and complained that "up to this time we have regarded ourselves like, let us say without disrespect, some sort of Nicaragua or Guatemala."

Clever Man

In retrospect, then, it can be argued that Bhutto has been a rather clever man. Some here think that perhaps the long held opinion of him as chiefly anti-American was oversimplified. But the essence of any new assessment of Bhutto will of course depend on what he now does. He hopes to salvage some East-West relationship and perhaps it is possible. Much will depend on who rules the East.

There is some Washington speculation that there will be a clandestine Sino-Soviet clash within Bangladesh, the East. The guess is that the Soviet Union will back the more conservative pro-Indian elements with China working to increase the influence of the radical pro-Peking forces, while at the same time backing Bhutto's claim that there is still one Pakistan, East and West.

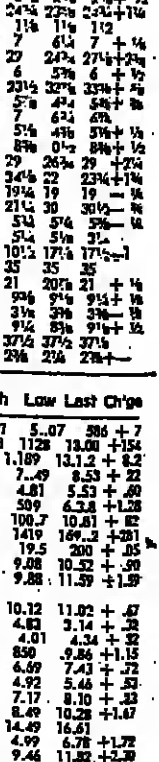
As a Moslem, Bhutto believes in kismet, the hand of fate. Perhaps that is as good an answer as any for him—and Pakistan—at the moment.

[illegible]

Nad					Nst					Nst				
High	Low	Last	Chge		High	Low	Last	Chge		High	Low	Last	Chge	

Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

9	84	9	+ 84
11	102	102	- 12
22	202	21	- 73
95	92	92	- 16
91	87	91	+ 16
62	58	62	+ 7
17	17	17	- 14
61	57	61	+ 36
31	23	31	+ 16



13.02	12.53	+1.26
13.93	12.49	+2.72
11.02	12.61	+1.81
14.66	13.66	+1.01
6.53	7.69	+1.56
12.72	14.15	+1.98
12.72	14.15	+1.66
8.89	9.56	+ .42
13.69	14.69	+2.85
10.37	12.93	+1.33
7.58	8.92	+1.30
9.98	13.36	+3.08
10.22	12.22	+ .93
8.04		
7.11	8.36	+ .94
9.28	7.96	+ .14
3.39	4.00	+ .16
13.15	15.28	+2.85
8.73	10.33	+2.21
10.20	11.57	+1.41
12.32	11.71	+1.81
10.39	11.99	+ .94
9.89	11.82	+1.86
119.3	1362	+161
228.1	2962	+662
22.81		+4.53
8.95	10.83	+ .94
24.13	16.84	+12.28
9.56	11.19	+1.37
6.40	6.89	+ .11
4.23	5.84	+ .99

The Year for Mutual Funds

[illegible]

3.96 4.34 + .38
5.70 6.88 +1.18
4.82 5.63 + .81
7.67 8.71 +1.04
re 11, Col 5)

Trading on the New York Exchange in 1971

2971—Stocks and Crv. in S	Ss. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Hst Cr'ge	Pct Cr'ge
(Continued from preceding page.)						
Gulfw p15.75	492	717½	60	68½	+ 7½	+ 12.8
Gulfw 1nd	13843	113½	6½	8½	+ 1½	+ 8.8

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Bank Stock Quotations			
Closing prices of the week's trading			
		Bid	Asked
1/4	LEUKE BANC.	35 3/8	35 7/8
1/4	Maryland B.	44	45
1/4	Natl. B. of Wash.	49	50
1/4	Natl. Wash. B.	49	50
1/4	First Nat. B.	49	50
1/4	Guaranty B.	56 1/4	56 3/4
1/4	Merritt B. & C.	54 1/2	54 3/4
1/4	Ind. & B. B.	57 1/2	58
1/4	Norfolk B.	57 1/2	58
1/4	Long B.	58 1/2	58
1/4	Securities B.	57 1/2	58 1/4
1/4	Metropolitan	58	59
1/4	Com. B. & C.	59 1/2	59 3/4
1/4	Conn. B. & F.	59	60
1/4	Ind. B.	59 1/2	60 1/4
1/4	N. J. B. & C.	59	60 1/4
	North. Nat.	78	78
	PHILADEL.	80	80
	Bank of Am.	81 1/2	81 3/4
	Providence B.	79 1/2	79 3/4
	Berkus N. Y.	20 1/2	20 3/4
	Royal N. Y.	21 1/2	21 3/4
	Sec. & F.	21 1/2	21 3/4
	Wash. & A. B.	21 1/2	21 3/4
	St. Albans	20 1/2	20 3/4
	Tru. & C.	10 1/2	10 3/4
	Tru. & C.	10 1/2	10 3/4
	U. S. Nat.	40 1/2	40 3/4
	Valley B.	37 1/2	37 3/4
	W. B. & C.	23 1/2	23 3/4

Phil E	pt 33.80	220.40	39	49%	35%	+16	+2
Phil F	pt 33.80	1111	29	41%	30%		
Phil G	pt 33.80	1111	29	41%	30%		
Phil H	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil I	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil J	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil K	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil L	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil M	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil N	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil O	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil P	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil Q	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil R	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil S	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil T	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil U	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil V	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil W	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil X	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil Y	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil Z	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AA	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AB	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AC	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AD	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AE	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AF	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AG	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AH	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AI	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AJ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AK	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AL	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AM	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AN	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AO	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AP	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AQ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AR	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AS	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AT	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AU	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AV	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AW	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AX	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AY	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil AZ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BA	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BB	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BC	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BD	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BE	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BF	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BG	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BH	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BI	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BJ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BK	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BL	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BM	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BN	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BO	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BP	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BQ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BR	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BS	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BT	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BU	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BV	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BW	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BX	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BY	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil BZ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CA	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CB	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CC	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CD	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CE	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CF	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CG	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CH	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CI	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CJ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CK	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CL	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CM	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CN	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CO	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CP	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CQ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CR	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CS	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CT	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CU	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CV	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CW	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CX	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CY	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil CZ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DA	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DB	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DC	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DD	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DE	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DF	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DG	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DH	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DI	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DJ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DK	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DL	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DM	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DN	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DO	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DP	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DQ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DR	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DS	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DT	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DU	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DV	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DW	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DX	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DY	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil DZ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EA	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EB	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EC	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil ED	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EE	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EF	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EG	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EH	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EI	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EJ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EK	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EL	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EM	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EN	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EO	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EP	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EQ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil ER	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil ES	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil ET	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EU	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EV	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EW	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EX	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EY	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil EZ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FA	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FB	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FC	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FD	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FE	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FF	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FG	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FH	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FI	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FJ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FK	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FL	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FM	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FN	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FO	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FP	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FQ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FR	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FS	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FT	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FU	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FV	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FW	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FX	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FY	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil FZ	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil GA	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil GB	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil GC	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil GD	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil GE	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil GF	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+9	+2
Phil GG	pt 33.80	212648	68	57%	61	+	

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KJØBENHAVNS TELEFON
AKTIESELSKAB

DM 40,000,000.—

Offering price:	98 1/2%
Interest:	7 1/4% p.a., payable semi-annually on January 2 and July 1 of each year
Redemption:	in 10 annual installments on January of the years 1978 to 1987
Taxation:	Frankfurt am Main

DEUTSCHE BANK PRIVATBANKEN I KJØBENHAVN SMITH, BARNEY & CO.
Aktiengesellschaft Aktieselskab Incorporated

Purex p11.25	502	20	18
Purostat 1.50	5657	92%	73%
Quick Cal 1	2730	50%	68%
QuickCal pf 3	353	50%	38%
QuickSIOI 80	1165	6	70
Questor 33	1077	64	32
Questor pf A 2	74	27	14
		32	32%

		R	
ZaleonP	.70	53267	15%
QalcP	prl.28	2424	26%
Remedi	.12	14555	16%
Ranco Inc	.52	15844	27%

Rapid Air	32,885	20%	100%
Exp A pt	2,25	62	33 1/2
Reynolds M	1	4,653	34 1/2
Paymint	10g	8,008	15 1/2
Raytheon	60	531,90	45 1/2
Rayth pt	1.12	2756	45 1/2
RCA	1	167,692	40 1/2
RCA cv pt	4	5,975	91 1/2
RCA	1	1,150	65

WCD	Co	161983	58	47
v/Reading	Co	4469	94%	15%
v/Reading	2 pt	1230	94%	7%
v/Reading	2 pt	1509	84%	19%
Rdg Sale	pt	4461	35%	16%
Rdg Br	pt	77	60	36%
xRedm	pt	4013	30%	17%
Rdw Br	1.50	5337	43%	27%
Rdw Br	75	1107		

Reflex 21r	.50	1967	12%	7%
Reflex 21r	.50	2022	15	10%
Reflex 21r	.70	19267	28%	19%
Reflex 21r	pl 3	1019	58%	38%
Reflex 21r	.60	1704	54%	38

- 119	- 6.8	Teleco Cp	101923	224%	73%
- 119	- 5.7	Temple I	25	677%	211%
+16	+ 22.4	Tenneco	1,32	100200%	294%
+ 143	+ 3.1	Tennec p15.57	7801	1094%	831%
- 115	- 1.7	Tesoro Pet	52368	374%	223%
+ 2576	+ 23.0	Texaco	21,579	399%	234%
+ 3	+ 20.7	TexEtm	46998	481%	367%
+ 246	+ 7.6	TexGasT	28756	39	299%

	Tex G	ph 50	1949	38%	30	3
	Tex G	Sul	50	1352.49	24%	114
	Texas	Ind	1b	4038	38 1/2	25
	Texas	Int	30	32855	129	79%
	xTex	ONG	52	12971	51%	314
	TexPL	50%	3073	2404	14%	1
	Tex	Uhl	192	34594	64%	54%
	Texl	Ind	2327	2926	29%	3
+ 9 1/2	+ 34.8					
+ 12 1/2	+ 34.5					
+ 5 1/2	+ 29.4					
+ 3 1/2	+ 22.2					

+ 6%	57.6	Teltron	50	40179	32%	23%	
+ 14%	+ 31.3	Tech	pr2.08	3997	40%	32	
- 1%	- .4	Teltr	pr1.40	8,305	31%	2.6%	
+ 1	30.8	Thickol	4.0	35,684	16%	9	
+ 12	43.6	ThomBat	1.04	5,944	51%	35%	
+ 14	44.3	Thomir	40b	5,607	29%	18%	
+ 16%	40.1	ThomJV	15	10,223	68	34%	
+ 22%	33.0	TKHRIFT	Dr	70	11193	28%	20%

+3	+1	1.23	19056	36%	28%
+3	+1	52.2	70574	34	19%
-2%	-1	45.7	21022	62%	40%
-2%	-1	58.8	28495	32%	35
-2%	-1	2.2	13725	44%	33
-1	-1	2.2	13425	29	15%
+12	+1	68.9	2850	21	12%
-1	-1	7	2028	27%	16%
-1	-1	1.84	61		

-2	+18.2	Tool Resrch	3894	33%	5.9%
+1%	+12.9	Tool Rel	2882	38%	29%
+2%	+13.7	Trans Co	249	19%	12
+4	+6.6	Trans U	9165	15	56%
+3%	+8.3	Trans W	1829	44%	24
			131034	45%	13%

X-Y-Z		X-Y-Z		X-Y-Z			
4%	17.0	Xerox Cp	.80	118758	125%	84%	125%
4%	27.8	Xerox Int		19354	34%	14%	23%
3%	14.6	Vings SD	1.20	2189	19%	15%	17%
1%	4.8	Zale Corp	.64	22827	45	36	4
1%	8.1						
1%	45.7						
1%	4.4						
1%	18.2						
1%	1.3						
1%	1.3						

-	4%	-	13.8	Zane Jrk	20	3234	34%	28%	33
-	4%	-	11.8	Zapenor pt	2	498	82	45%	63
-	4%	-	10.2	Zeyre	Carp	19972	47%	30	26
-	4%	-	3.8	Zalc pfa	30	3234	34%	28%	33
-	7%	+	45.4	Zapeta	Norn	36563	42	22%	32
-	3%	+	7	Zapeta	pt	2	438	82	45%
+	4%	+	1.0	Zeyre	Carp	19972	47%	30	26
+	4%	+	1.0	Zanith R	1.40	45038	54%	26	42

Turn in	28	28852	2744	16	25
+ 5%	+ 22.9				
+ 5%	+ 20.1				
+ 5	+ 19.8				
+ 5%	+ 85.9				
+ 14%	+ 38.5				
+ 14%	+ 42.6				
+ 8	+ 22.7				
+ 1%	+ 2.0				

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Dec 1971 miss stock dividend. e—Fold last stock during 1971. estimated cash value. k—Declared unpaid this year. Issue with dividends in arrears. a—N

+ 31%	10.1	this year, dividend omitted, deferred or
+ 12%	49.5	of last dividend meeting. r-Declared
+ 15%	36.1	plus stock dividend. r-Paid in stock
+ 12%	31.9	market cash value on ex-dividend or ex-
+ 17%	24.9	called. zw-Without warrants, w-
+ 2%	12.0	when distributed. w-WHEN ISSU
+ 3%	4.8	delivery.
+ 3%	17.9	vi-in bankruptcy or receivership or

- 2%	+ 9.3	under the Bankruptcy Act, or securi
+15%	+ 76.4	such companies.
- 1%	+ 11.9	x-Split or stock dividend amountin
+15%	+ 27.8	or more has been paid. The set o
+ 7	+ 18.9	from an adjusted 1970 closing price
+274	+198.2	listed prior to 1971.

+25%	+44.8
+3%	14.1
+3%	5.2
+4%	12.8
+3%	4.3
+5%	4.3
+4%	15.8
+2%	6.1
+2%	4.2
+5%	16.3
+5%	14.8
+7%	29.7

plus stock
or paid in
1. 6-Paid in
in exchange
accountative
sums. p-Paid
action taken
paid in 1970
1969, contribu-
tion without
NC—Need is
reorganized
assumed by
a 25 per cent
share shown is
those stocks

1971—Stocks and Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	High	Low	1st	Net Ch'ge
SIORS <i>pr.20p</i>	173	204	171	174	+24
SIHMAN <i>pr.40</i>	3067	346	1972	33	+187
SIID Pac. <i>Cor</i>	5704	874	5	434	+3
SIid Pres <i>12d</i>	1530	38	224	51	-1
SIid Prod <i>0.40</i>	9	30	5414	2534	+47
SIid Shred <i>12d</i>	1717	25	28	25	-344

1971—Stocks and Div. in \$	Sts. 100s.	High	Low	1st	Net Ch'ge
Topper <i>Cor</i>	30146	1954	2%	5%	
Tarm-Cor <i>pr</i>	0	756	21%	12%	-34
Total Pct <i>pr</i>	10497	77	16	115	13
Total Pct <i>pr</i>	9729	118	124	172	-1
Town <i>City</i>	2371	18	8	9	-14
Town <i>City</i>	3179	19	2	12	-14

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1. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 8)

[illegible]

SCM Cp	84590	68	106	165	106	+1	Univ OP	84593	75	87½	06	87½	+1
SCM Cp	74593	13	88½	88	88	+½	Univ Cpl	745	462	80	75½	80	+3½
SCM Cp	84593	13	88½	88	88	+½	Vaned	84576	7	04	04	04	-1½

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-1 1/2	Seatrain	6594	935	67%	60%	67%	+0%	WeanUn	51593	142	46%	44%	45%	-%
+1	ServLP	3.20582	5	68%	68%	68%	+%	Wean	51593-68	39	46%	43%	45%	+%
	Shello	0152000	36	110	100	100%	+%	viwshr	452361f	59	12	10%	11%	-1%

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Foreign bonds									
Antec	3s70		1	94	94	94	-115		

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International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Bonds

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Insurance Stocks

Units of Account

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Sports

Rosewall and Anderson Make Aussie Final Oldtimers' Day

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A pair of Australian oldtimers—Ken Rosewall and Mal Anderson—will play for the Australian Open tennis championship tomorrow.

Rosewall, 37, and the defending champion Evonne Goolagong of Australia and Britain's Virginia Wade.

Yesterday, Miss Goolagong beat Helen Gourlay of Australia, 6-2, 7-5, and Miss Wade beat Australian Kerry Harris, 7-6, 6-4, 6-0.

This is only the second time since 1958—when he was beaten by Ashley Cooper—that Anderson has gained the final here.

Rosewall will be trying for his fourth Australian crown. He won in 1953, 1955 and last year.

Rosewall advanced to the semi-finals yesterday by beating Australian Dick Crealy, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3, while Stone gained by defeating Barry-Philippe Moore, also of Australia, 5-7, 7-6, 7-6, 6-3.

Mutual Funds

(Continued from P. 6)

Legal List

Pace Fund

Shearson Fund

Investment

Income

Growth

Capital

Income

Income

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Crowd, Police Clash in Italy

ROME, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A

crowd of 83,000 paid a record

196 million lire (\$38,000) to

day while thousands more

fought with police outside San

Siro Stadium, where league-

leading Juventus and Inter-

nationale di Milan battled to a

0-0 draw.

About a dozen persons were

injured in the clash, broken

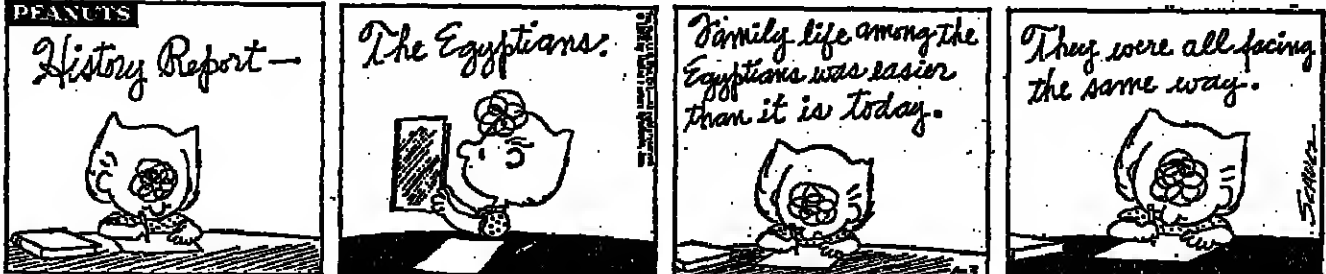
up by 1,500 police who used

tear gas to put down the dis-

turbance which broke out

after the gates were locked.

PEANUTS



REX



FILE ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



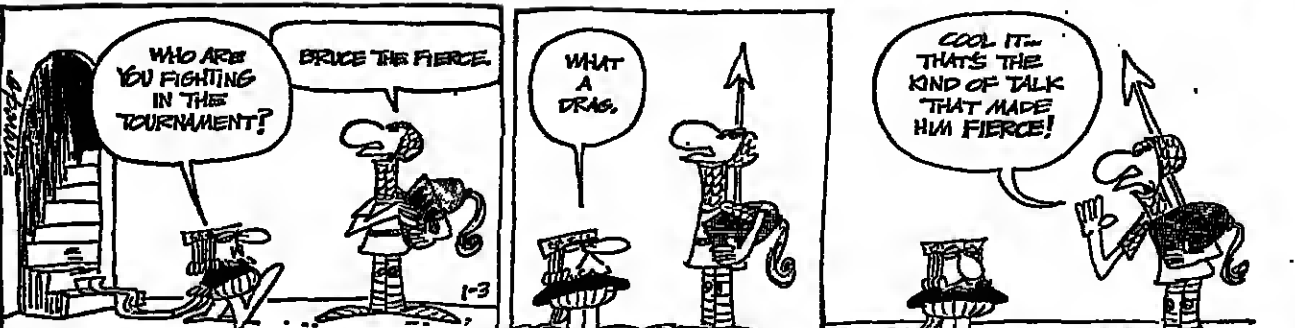
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

North opened the bidding with two diamonds, a strong two-bid on the diagramed deal. His partner produced the rare jump response of three hearts, promising a solid suit, and West jumped to four spades.

North and South in turn rebid their massive suits, and North then conceded gracefully, raising hearts to six. East was perhaps afraid of driving his opponents into a grand slam, so made no move to sacrifice.

His fear was justified as South had no trouble in making 13 tricks after the lead of the spade ace. He ruffed in dummy and then entered his hand by ruffing a low diamond, incidentally taking out insurance against four-ones diamond division.

When both opponents followed, South claimed all the tricks, announcing that he would draw trumps, cross to the club ace, and discard his losers on diamonds.

A red-suit lead would have been no improvement, but if West had

NORTH (D)

♠	AQ97654
♥	AQ74
♦	AQJ842
♣	7

EAST

♠	Q1098
♥	6432
♦	102
♣	10963

SOUTH

♠	753
♥	AQJ1098
♦	852
♣	AKJ842

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2♦	Pass	3♥	4♠
5♦	Pass	5♥	Pass
6♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

HALL	SCOWS	THAN
OLIO	ONARA	RIRE
OVER	BASHIL	ALGIA
FANGS	TESTI	ALLO
POD	STILES	
ANVARS	WET	PIT
VERNACULAR	SATTE	
EXISTS	WIDE	SPION
HUES	DIACHTHILIS	
ASE	WARMIS	VARINIDE
BLUECHIPS	FLAME	
RIPE	ONAIR	TICED
AMTD	PAITTI	ZING
DENY	SLEEP	EDDY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YANIE

FELCT

YARBET

STURME

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: AVAIL, MAIZE, FINALE, BUTLER

Answer: What the bell-ringer named his daughter—NELL

BOOKS

DEALER

By Richard Woodley. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 210 pp. \$5.95. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"You got to have the flash," Jimmy says. "I guess it's like acting. But cats recognize the flash on the street. They get to know you by the flash. They suspect you're somebody." Jimmy's flash is in his eyes, his walk, his talk, his clothes, his Cadillac. He has an air of "regal certitude," as one of his friends put it. People—customers—believe in him because he believes in himself.

Jimmy is a cocaine dealer in Harlem. He has a small sideline in "reefer" (marijuana) and a partner, Slick, who handles heroin. Though most people don't know it, cocaine is big business. In 1970, for the first time, amounts of illegal cocaine seized by the federal government exceeded seizures of heroin, the author reports. And between 1968 and 1970, there has been a 1,200 percent increase in cocaine seizures, while heroin seizures have only doubled.

"Dealer" is a documentary portrait of Jimmy and his operations by Richard Woodley, a former newspaperman and assistant editor at Life, whose work has appeared in The New Republic, Esquire and The New York Times. Jimmy could not resist having his portrait done, in spite of the risks. Taking the author into his confidence, he used him as an audience and a mirror. Acting as his host or guide, he showed him his world, his woman, his friends, his past and his dream of the future. Mr. Woodley, in return, did his best not to betray Jimmy's identity, or that of his friends. In the process, he took quite a few risks himself, but the result was proportionate. We get to know Jimmy so well that we can even tell when he is lying, exaggerating, or giving us ambiguities to chew on.

Like a good reporter, Mr. Woodley dutifully records all the details of "coke" dealing: the cutting, the quality, the prices, the profits, the "busts," the problems of supply and of collecting bad debts. He analyzes the effects of "coke" and finds that it is a stimulant that makes the user seem more alert, active, confident and open. A heavy dosage can cause a feeling of fatigue or depression for a day or two. There is no such thing as a fatal overdose, and medical opinions regarding "coke's" addictive qualities are inconclusive.

For all his faults, Jimmy is a very appealing character. He is "hip," cynical or sophisticated as only a Harlem hustler can be—yet his humanity still shows and there is a love of play-acting in him that runs like a boyish counterpoint through his toughness. Because he is on his good behavior with the author, we see more of the showman than the criminal. We watch Jimmy, all concentration, dead serious, pulling clothes out of his capacious closet, laying them out on the bed: Is green and yellow too strong? The

There's a fine passage in which Slick, his woman and Jimmy's woman are philosophizing. Slick objects to Jimmy's scepticism. "Things mean things," he says. "When somebody dies, he always breathes out—whoooo—breathes out, right? That's the spirit leavin', the universal mind of that man is leavin'." Trying on out-rits, padding his Afro in front of the mirror, Jimmy says, "I've seen people die breathin' out, and I've seen people die breathin' in, and I've seen people die not breathin' at all."

When Woodley asks Jimmy whether he has ever killed anyone, Jimmy hesitates before answering and we feel him tempted by the drama of saying yes. After stalling a bit, he can't resist it and says, "There's been a few." But then he claps a pair of earphones on Woodley's head, puts on a record of love poetry and lights a coconut candle that fills the room with his favorite smell.

He's a complex of contradictions, Jimmy is, and the author has done a novelist's job in catching them all. "Dealer" is not only good reading—it's a good lesson, too, in how to avoid oversimplifying. Not just Jimmy, but anybody.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 File's partner
5 Sulk
9 Class-cheater's aid
13 Small amount
14 Latin dance
15 Acute place
16 Laurel
17 "Eureka" exclamation
19 Film or tape container
21 Traditional weeper
22 Exact copy
24 Mischievous
27 "of your business"
28 Montreux sight
31 Clothes rack
32 Resounded
33 Aspiration
34 Spoken
35 Radio parts
36 Normal elasticity
37 Peeling
38 Paris airport
39 Full of pep
40 Even now

DOWN

1 Record
2 Roster
3 Western lizards
4 Vermont peak
5 Moresby and Said
6 At a certain interval
7 "How awful!"
8 Mining waste
9 "We hold truths..."

41 Wife, in Bonn
42 Depends, with "on"
43 Engaged in talks
45 Guarantee
48 Forgiving
52 Latch onto in a way
54 Relieve
55 Post-W.W. II generation
56 Dupes
57 Originate
58 Nervous
59 Iniquities
60 Kids

10 Harass
11 Finished
12 Girl of fiction
14 Nab
18 Insect-eating mammal
20 End of London
23 Bread or dough
24 Material for a tower
25 —Antoinette
26 Factory
28 "It's been—time"
29 Thrust forward
30 Weighs on the mind
32 Bucolic
33 Meaneast
35 Floods
39 Kind of oxide
41 Card game
42 Matryoshka
43 Glazier's need
44 Screams
45 Religious title
46 Petitioned
47 All-male
48 —Morgana
50 Secondhand
51 Moon vehicles
53 —pollut

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In Orange Bowl

Nebraska Overpowers Alabama, 38-6

By Neil Amdur

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Explosing for three touchdowns in a four-minute burst during the first half, Nebraska crushed Alabama, 38-6, in the Orange Bowl last night and confirmed its place as college football's No. 1 team for a second consecutive year.

The imposing Cornhuskers capitalized on a series of first-half errors and turnovers by their Southeastern Conference rivals and a 77-yard punt return by Johnny Rodgers to register their 23rd straight victory and 32nd without a loss. They won 13 games this season.

The only question left unanswered by Nebraska's efficient, often awesome, display is whether the Cornhuskers are the most complete college football team ever. After impressive regular-season victories over Oklahoma and quality conference opposition and again last night, the nation's No. 2 team, who can deny their serious consideration?

Bear Bryant, the Alabama coach, joined the list of beaten rivals who offered superlatives in Nebraska's behalf.

"I surely think they are one of the greatest, if not the greatest team I've ever seen," said Bryant, whose career as coach and player has spanned almost four decades. "They just toyed with us."

Offensively, Nebraska amassed more yardage and points in the first half, 235 and 28, than Alabama allowed per game in 11 previous triumphs.

Defensively, the Cornhuskers shut out the Tide when it counted, in the first half, and induced two fumbles, a high snap from center on a fourth-down punt and an interception that led to touchdowns.

The most vivid example of the

Cornhuskers' poise and power came after Terry Davis, the Alabama quarterback, had scored the Tide's touchdown on a three-yard fourth-down keeper round left end with 5 minutes 49 seconds left in the third quarter.

Refusing to give Alabama an inch of momentum, Jerry Tagge, the fine Nebraska quarterback, and Jeff Kinney promptly moved Nebraska to five consecutive first downs that culminated in a 31-yard field goal by Rich Sanger.

The 76-yard drive consumed the

remaining minutes of the quarter and culled whatever drama remained from the much-publicized national title game.

It also provided a satisfying moment for coach Bob Devaney, college football's most successful coach, who had suffered successive losses to Alabama in major bowl games in 1968 and 1967.

A capacity crowd of 78,151 and a prime-time national television audience watched the first pairing of unbeaten teams in a bowl game since 1955.

Alabama, undefeated in 11 previous games, tried countless offensive maneuvers to disrupt the Nebraska defense. The Tide sent a running back wide out of its wishbone formation and double-teamed Rich Glover, the Cornhuskers' all-America middle guard from Jersey City.

They even tried successive "flea-flicker" laterals on the last two plays of the first half that accounted for 32 of their 96 yards total offense in the half.

Nebraska, however, was simply too big, strong and balanced for whatever magic coach Paul (Bear) Bryant had planned in a bid for a fifth national championship.

The loss, in terms of margin of points, was the worst in Bryant's colorful and highly successful 14-year career at Alabama.

The only other Bryant-coached squad to lose by as much as 32 points came in 1964, during his first year at Texas A. and M.

Bama finished with 290 yards rushing, but an inability to mount any passing offense (Davis completed just three of nine passes for 47 yards) kept the Tide from threatening Nebraska with the same balance that Oklahoma showed in defeat.

"In the first quarter, we took it out," said Glover, the 234-pound junior.

"We were so bad," said Johnny Musso, the Alabama all-America running back who tore up his No. 22 jersey in disgust after the game. "They didn't force us into all those mistakes, we were just bad."

Heavy rain fell as late as an hour before the opening kickoff and cynics were suggesting that Bryant had ordered the showmen to slow up the Cornhuskers' offense.

Alabama could have used a wet field in the first half. But the rain stopped 30 minutes later, and the synthetic playing surface absorbed the rain, which was well enough to avoid what might have been muddy conditions on natural turf.

GAME STATISTICS

Nebraska	Alabama
First downs	15-18
Passing yardage	183-261
Rushing yardage	159-290
Return yardage	166-96
Passes	11-20-0-2-1-3
Points	6-42-1-4-3
Yards per play	5.0-5.8
Nebraska	31-14-3-7-58
Alabama	0-0-0-0-0-0-0
Nebraska-Kinney, 2, run (Sanger kick)	
Nebraska-Rodgers, 77, punt return (Danzon, pass from Tagge)	
Nebraska-Tagge, 1, run (Sanger kick)	
Nebraska-Dixon, 2, run (Sanger kick)	
Alabama-Davis, 3, run (run failed)	
Nebraska-Sanger, 21, field goal	
Nebraska-Brown, 1, run (Sanger kick)	

Individual Leaders

Rushing—Nebraska, Kinney 20-99, Brown 10-43; Alabama, Musso 15-79, Davis 10-43.
Passing—Nebraska, Tagge 11-19-0-15 yards; Alabama, Davis 14-17-0-47 yards.
Receiving—Nebraska, Rodgers 4-65; Alabama, Wheeler 2-10.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Boston 131, Philadelphia 112 (Havlicek 30, Owens 20; Rife 30, Bridges 24).

Saturday's Games

New York 104, Cincinnati 94 (Patterson 24, Johnson 10; Hakeem 24, White 20).

Phoenix 114, Boston 104 (Hakeem 24, White 20).

San Antonio 104, Dallas 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

San Diego 104, Los Angeles 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

Seattle 104, Portland 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

Utah 104, Denver 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

Washington 104, New Orleans 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

Wichita 104, Kansas City 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

Winnipeg 104, Vancouver 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

Yokohama 104, Osaka 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

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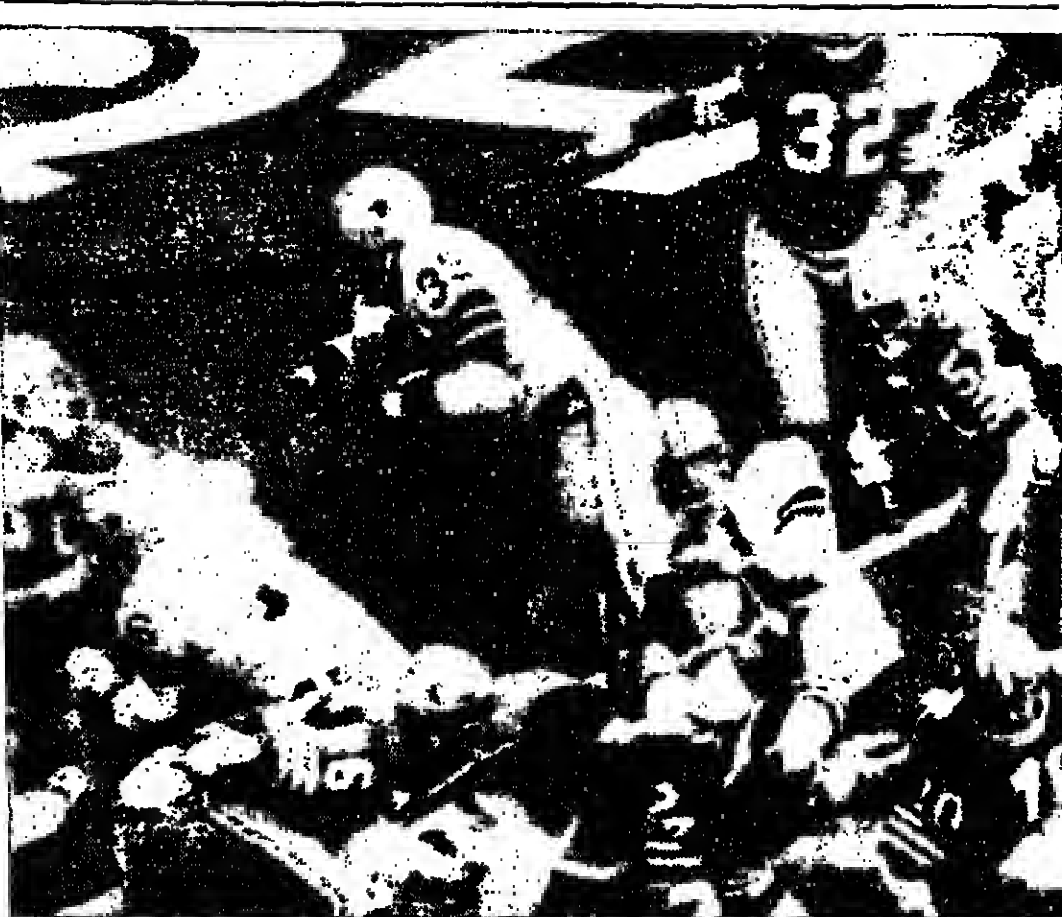
Yokohama 104, Osaka 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

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Yokohama 104, Osaka 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).

Yokohama 104, Osaka 94 (Dyche 24, White 20).



HILL GOES OVER—Dallas running back Calvin Hill scores from the one-yard line in the second period and the Cowboys went on to defeat the San Francisco 49ers, 14-3, yesterday in the National Conference playoff game.

Cowboys Get to Super Bowl With 14-3 Victory Over 49ers

IRVING, Texas, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The Dallas Cowboys used a first-half turnover and a time-consuming 80-yard second half drive kept alive by Roger Staubach's scrambling runs and passes to surge into Super Bowl VI with a 14-3 victory over the San Francisco 49ers today.

Calvin Hill and Duane Thomas blasted the final one yard for each of the touchdowns which gave the Cowboys their ninth straight victory, their second straight National Football Conference championship and a ticket to New Orleans to meet the American Conference champion on Jan. 16.

An interception by defensive end George Andrieu on an attempted John Brodie screen pass to Ken Willard at the 49ers' 10-yard line set up Hill's second period touchdown.

And Staubach's 17-yard pass to Dan Reeves while scrambling deep in his own territory, Staubach's 8-yard run on another scramble and a 22-yard pass from Staubach to tight end Billy Truax kept alive the long second-half drive which ate up 17 minutes 35 seconds of the third and fourth quarters.

The Cowboys had a chance to put some icing on their \$8,500 slices of NFC championship cake when Lee Roy Jordan picked off a Brodie pass and ran it back to the San Francisco 8-yard line with 2:21 left in the game.

But the 49ers defense, which has proven a thorny problem for Dallas all afternoon, rose up with the aid of a penalty and spoiled the bid when linebacker Frank Nunley blocked Mike Clark's 24-yard field goal with 1:28 left.

The 49ers, who didn't get across midfield until the third quarter, had to settle for a 28-yard field goal by Bruce Gossett with 6:53 left in the second half for their only points.

Brodie was driving the Western Division champs toward the Cowboy goal in the fading moments of the game when Cliff Harris stole a pass at the 5-yard line with 1 second left to snuff out the threat.

Staubach, under tremendous pressure from defensive end Charles Hamilton all afternoon, managed to complete 9 of 18 passes for 109 yards and also was the Cowboys' leading rusher with 55 yards on 8 scrambles.

Brodie, who had suffered 34 interceptions during the season, hit only 14 of 30 passes for 184 yards. Gene Washington and Ted Brock each caught four of Brodie's passes for 140 of those yards.

The San Francisco front four of Hardman and Tommy Hart at the ends and veteran Charlie Krueger and Earl Edwards inside, spent much of the afternoon in the Cowboy backfield as they managed to almost nullify the Cowboys' running attack.

The Cowboys lost the services of Hill in the second quarter. Walt Garrison came off the bench to fill in and pressed Staubach for rushing honors with 52 yards in 14 carries. Thomas picked up 44 yards in 15 attempts.

Howard U. Wins NCAA Soccer

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Led by Trinidad's Alvin Henderson, Howard University became the first black university in the 66-year history of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to win a national sports title, scoring a 3-2 upset Friday night over St. Louis.

Howard's dominant college soccer power for the past three years.

Henderson scored Howard's first goal to tie the game at 1-1, assisted on another and added the clincher in the second half.

The Bison's championship ended a 44-game winning streak for St. Louis, which had won the last two titles and eight of the previous 12.

Howard ran its winning streak to 15.

The Dallas defense, the best in the NFC against the rush, minimized any ground plans the 49ers might have had and forced them to go to the air. Vic Washington led the San Francisco ground attack with 58 yards.

Neither side was able to move the ball much in the first quarter although the Cowboys did drive to the 49er 41-yard line on their first possession, only to have Clark miss a 48-yard field-goal effort.

Early in the second quarter, 49er safety Johnny Piller re-

turned a Dallas punt from his own 25 to the 37 but a clipping penalty set the 49ers back to their own 13 and set the stage for Dallas's first touchdown.

Vic Washington picked up two yards on the first play of the series. Then Brodie took two steps back and fired a quick pass to his left tail, toward Ken Willard. The ball hit Andrieu in the chest. He held on and lumbered to the San Francisco 2-yard line. Hill dove over on the second play for a touchdown and the conversion made it 7-0, all the points Dallas was to need.

Face Dallas Jan. 16

Dolphins Win Title, Defeat Colts, 21-0

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The Miami Dolphins used the "big play" to score a 21-0 victory over the Baltimore Colts today to earn a Super Bowl date Jan. 16 with the Dallas Cowboys.

The victory over the defending world champions gave the six-year-old Dolphins the American Football Conference title and set up the New Orleans meeting with the Cowboys.

All three Dolphin touchdowns were the result of big plays. Miami scored its first touchdown on a 75-yard bomb from Bob Griese to Paul Warfield with 8 minutes 39 seconds remaining in the first period; their second on a 62-yard pass interception return by Dick Anderson with 4:39 remaining in the third period and on a five-yard plunge by Larry Csonka midway through the final period after Griese and Warfield had connected on a 50-yard pass.

In addition, the Dolphins held on down at their own eight-yard line, blocking a 32-yard field-goal attempt and intercepted a total of three Johnny Unitas passes, as time and time again they blunted Baltimore's offensive efforts.

The crowd of 78,823, at the Orange Bowl, largest ever to watch a Dolphin game in Miami, went wild at the game's end and police had to use dogs to chase hordes of teen-agers away from the goal posts and off the artificial turf.

It was the first time the Colts had been shut out since Chicago turned that trick more than six years ago.

The victory gave the Dolphins a 2-1 edge over Baltimore this year, having beaten the Colts 17-14 here in the Orange Bowl and losing 14-8, at Baltimore.

Except for the 75-yard touchdown pass, Baltimore pretty well dominated the first half. The Colts got within scoring range on four occasions in the first two periods but Jim O'Brien was short on two field goal attempts in the first period and then there was that goal-line stand and blocked field-goal attempt in the second period.

The Dolphins' only offensive effort in the first half was wrapped up in that one 75-yard

play which came on a second-and-five situation when Baltimore was looking for a run.

Griese, who completed only two passes in the first half, found Warfield wide open at mid-field and the speedy receiver had little trouble outrunning Baltimore safety Rick Volk the remainder of the distance.

The outcome of the game, however, remained very much in doubt until late in the third period when Curtis Johnson deflected a Unitas pass intended for Eddie Hinton into the hands of Anderson at the Miami 38-yard line and the Dolphin safety, with good blocks by Jim Foley and Doug Swift, twisted and turned to the Dolphins' second touchdown.

Baltimore came charging back on the passing of Unitas but Jake Scott picked off an aerial intended for Hinton at the Miami 25 as the period ended.

The Dolphins appeared content to ground out the ball and run down the clock but caught Baltimore unaware with Griese's 50-yard pass to Warfield, twisting and turning to the Dolphins' second touchdown.

The Dolphins gave the game ball to Anderson.

Miami coach Don Shula, former coach of the Colts, said that Griese called both of the bombs to Warfield.

But Griese said, "The defense really won it for us."

The Scoreboard

CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING—At Lyndonville, Vt., Mike Elliot, a 25-year-old American Olympian from Durango, Colo., retained his national 15-kilometer cross-country skiing championship by less than a minute. The former Fort Lewis College star received a 15-1/2 minute lead over Mike Gallagher, his teammate on the 1964 and 1968 United States Olympic squads. Elliot was clocked in 49 minutes 38.75 seconds while Gallagher finished in 50:57.65.

Mike Devacka, a Nordic combined competitor—an athlete who competes in jumping as well as in cross-country—produced a surprisingly strong challenge in placing third. Devacka, from Government Camp, Ore., finished in 50:55.55.

Martha Rockwell, 25, a graduate of Bennington College, captured the women's 10-kilometer crown. The event also represented trials for berths on the 1972 American Olympic Nordic squads.

OTHER TOP FINISHERS
Men's 15-Kilometer Final
4. Jim Miller, Mexico, Mo., 51:04.26;
5. Mike Rennie, Boulder, Colo., 51:17.40;
6. Tim Caldwell, Putney, Vt., 51:22.56;
7. Frank Leistikow, Alhambra, Calif., 51:29.04;
8. Bill Koch, Putney, Vt., 51:43.21;
9. Gene Morgan, Anchorage, Alaska, 51:46.71;
10. Larry Martin, Anchorage, 51:47.15.

Women's 5-Kilometer Championship
2. Barbara Britch, Anchorage, 19:07.35;
3. Trina Houser, Long Beach, Calif., 19:21.54;
4. Allison Owen, Wenatchee, Wash., 19:24.47;
5. Marjorie Mahoney, Anchorage, 19:24.52;
6. Mary Akkiss, Anchorage, 19:28.57;
7. Anne Thompson, Anchorage, 19:46.45;
8. Tam Valen, Wenatchee, Wash., 20:06.56;
9. Trilla Rinkis, Fresno, Calif., 20:14.23;
10. Jane Weaver, Chicago, 20:17.33.

SPEDSKATING—At Inver, Germany, West Germany's Monika Kling posted two new national records at an invitational meet. Miss Kling, 17, covered the 500 meters in 41.02 seconds and was clocked in 1:29.75 minutes over 1,000 meters.

Stanford Upsets Michigan on Late Kick

By Bill Becker

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI)—Stanford finally caught up with Michigan.

The Indians used a 31-yard field goal in the final 12 seconds to tie the game at 10-10. The Indians used a 31-yard field goal in the final 12 seconds to tie the game at 10-10.

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